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BOROUGH OF THETFORD



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
TOGETHER WITH THE  
REPORT OF THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR  
1958.

STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health  
ROBERT N.C. McCURDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector  
R.C.R. ROBINSON, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

COMMITTEES concerned with matters of PUBLIC HEALTH.

Public Health, Highways and Town Planning Committee.  
Waterworks Committee.  
Parks and Pleasure Grounds Committee.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres .....	7,0%
Population (estimated at mid-year by Registrar General) ...	4,790
Number of inhabited houses .....	1,631
Rateable Value .....	£41,254
Product of ld. Rate .....	£162

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ended 31st December, 1958  
To the Thetford Borough Council.

Madam Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1958.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. Regulation 20.

No action was taken during the year under these regulations.

Food Poisoning.

Three cases of food poisoning were notified, but the cause was not ascertained.

MEDICAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live births ... ..	38	38	76
Stillbirths ... ..	1	2	3

POPULATION AT MID-YEAR, BIRTHS, BIRTHRATE, STILLBIRTHS, STILLBIRTH RATES,  
DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Population ... ..	4,590	4,600	4,650	4,750	4,790
Births (total) ... ..	81	88	82	96	76
Birthrate per 1,000 of population ... ..	17.6	19.1	17.6	20.2	15.9
Stillbirths ... ..	3	2	1	1	3
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 of population... ..	0.65	0.43	0.22	0.21	0.63
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births ... ..	35.7	22.2	12.0	10.3	37.9

DEATHS.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
All ages ... ..	33	41	74
Infants under 1 year ... ..	1	2	3
<u>Causes of death of infants under 1 year.</u>			
Asphyxia ....	1	0	1
Congenital malformations ...	0	1	1
Birth injury ... ..	0	1	1

POPULATION AT MID-YEAR, DEATHS, DEATHRATE, INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE, DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Population ... ..	4,590	4,600	4,650	4,750	4,790
Deaths... ..	76	101	87	62	74
Deathrate per 1,000 of population ... ..	16.6	22.0	18.7	13.1	15.4
Infant Deaths.. ...	0	2	5	1	3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births.....	0	22.7	60.9	10.4	39.5

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SELECTED CAUSES DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

Cause	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Tuberculosis. ....	0	1	0	0	0
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	7	5	5	5	5
Other notifiable infectious diseases .. ...	0	0	0	1	2
Motor vehicle and other accidents ... ..	3	0	0	0	2
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion .. ...	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer of lung and bronchus	1	1	2	1	3
Cancer, all other sites	8	13	5	7	9



DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGES (compiled from returns submitted by the District Registrar).

Age Group							Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
1 and under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
5 " " 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
10 " " 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
20 " " 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
30 " " 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
40 " " 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
50 " " 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
60 " " 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
70 " " 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	24
80 " " 90	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	23
90 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
Total							33	41	74

CAUSES OF DEATH AT AGES ABOVE 1 YEAR AND BELOW 50.

Age Group	Sex	Cause
20 to 30	Male	Influenzal Pneumonia
30 to 40	Female	Influenzal Pneumonia

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES (Registrar General's Short List).

List No.	Cause	Male	Female	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	0	0
2	Tuberculosis, other	0	0	0
3	Syphilitic disease	0	0	0
4	Diphtheria	0	0	0
5	Whooping Cough	0	0	0
6	Meningococcal infections	0	0	0
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
8	Measles	0	0	0
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0	0
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	0	3
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	0	0
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	0	0
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	2	7
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	0	0
16	Diabetes	0	0	0
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	3	11	14
18	Coronary disease, angina	5	2	7
19	Hypertension with heart disease	0	1	1
20	Other heart disease	5	9	14
21	Other circulatory disease	4	5	9
22	Influenza	1	1	2
23	Pneumonia	1	2	3
24	Bronchitis	1	1	2
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	0	0	0
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	0	0
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	0	0	0
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	0	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0	0
31	Congenital malformations	0	1	1
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	0	4	4
33	Motor vehicle accidents	1	0	1
34	All other accidents	1	0	1
35	Suicide	0	0	0
36	Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0
	All causes	33	41	74

THE FOLLOWING TABLE COMPARES BIRTHRATES, DEATHRATES, ETC., OF THIS DISTRICT WITH THOSE OF ENGLAND AND WALES AND OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF NORFOLK IN 1958.

	England and Wales.	Norfolk.	District.
Birthrate ... ..	16.4	15.5	15.9
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births... ..	21.6	18.9	37.9
Deathrate ... ..	11.7	11.6	15.4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births... ..	22.5	17.9	39.5
Tuberculosis deathrate per 1,000 population ... ..	0.10	0.06	0.0
Lung Cancer deathrate per 1,000 population ... ..	0.44	0.30	0.63



INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Disease	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Tuberculosis, all sites ...	0	1	2	2	3
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	0	0	0	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	1	0	1	1	2
Whooping cough ...	27	2	4	15	0
Erysipelas ...	1	1	0	1	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	2	1	3	2	2
Dysentery ...	4	3	0	0	0
Measles ...	11	14	1	261	0
Polioomyelitis ...	0	1	0	3	0
Pneumonia ...	4	5	6	2	7
Food poisoning ...	0	1	0	2	3
Infectious jaundice ...	0	1	1	0	1
Puerperal pyrexia... ..	0	0	1	1	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN 1958, BY AGES.

Disease	Under 1 yr.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Tuberculosis ... ..	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Cerebro-spinal fever..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever... ..	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Erysipelas ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pneumonia ... ..	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	7
Food poisoning ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Infectious Jaundice...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Puerperal pyrexia ...	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN 1958, BY MONTH OF NOTIFICATION.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Tuberculosis	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cerebro-spinal fever	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scarlet fever	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Erysipelas	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Pneumonia	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7
Food poisoning	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
Infectious Jaundice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Puerperal pyrexia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE NUMBER OF CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1958, COMPARED WITH 31ST DECEMBER, 1957.

	Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
31.12.57	8	14	22	3	2	5	27
31.12.58	8	10	18	3	1	4	22

I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and my colleagues on the staff, for their continued support and help during the year.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT N. C. McCURDY,

Medical Officer of Health.



## PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

for the year 1958.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The public supply is derived from a deep well into chalk within the district boundary. The supply remained satisfactory in quality but at certain periods during the summer there was a shortage and the supply had to be restricted. Despite a wet summer and the fact that the output of the deep well source remained normal, it was found that the demand, both for domestic and industrial use, during the summer months increased to such an extent that the demand was in excess of the yield of the well, and the storage capacity was insufficient to balance any extra and abnormal draw off at certain peak periods. It was necessary therefore to restrict the use of garden hose pipes and the daily requirements of one of the principal industrial consumers. In connection with the Council's proposals for Town Expansion, work was completed on the sinking of two bore holes at the site of a proposed new headworks and pumping station off Barnham Cross Common, to supply the needs of the expanding town. It was anticipated that use of the water from these bore holes would be made during 1959 and in the first instance this would be made by pumping direct into the supply mains. It was further proposed to construct a new storage reservoir on high ground south of the town with a capacity of 600,000 gallons to bring the total water storage up to 820,000 gallons.

Approximately 284,000 gallons of water were pumped per day of which 158,000 gallons per day were used for industrial purposes and 126,000 gallons per day for domestic use.

The average domestic consumption per head per day amounted to 25 gallons.

Water samples were taken at regular intervals throughout the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for both Chemical and Bacteriological examination. Copies of Chemical Analysis Reports are given as an appendix. In addition samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for Bacteriological examination only and the results showed that the water supply to the town was bacteriologically of a highly satisfactory standard.

Practically all houses within the district have a piped water supply, either direct into the house or to within the curtilage of the house.

The water main extensions were as follows:-

7 inch link main from Water Lane, across river and School Plain  
to London Road ... .. 480 yds.

3 inch link main from Nether Row to Mill Lane ... .. 250 yds.

#### BATHING STATION ON RIVER.

Samples of water from the River Little Ouse were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination. With the results of the examination and investigations carried out upstream from the bathing pool it was considered that the water was quite safe for bathing purposes.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

During the year under review Contract "C" to reconnect the sink and bath wastes of 79 properties was completed giving owners a drain within the curtilage of their premises to which a water closet could be connected. Work was also commenced on Contract "D" for the reconnection of a further 192 properties - this contract provides in addition for the free connection to the sewer of all properties with cesspools which can be connected. Contract "D" is the final stage of the reconnection scheme and, when completed, every property with the right of reconnection will be provided with a drain which is connected to the foul sewerage system, thereby greatly reducing the owners costs for the conversion of insanitary pail and vault closets to water closets.

In addition to the above, 55 properties with vault or pail closets provided as sanitary accommodation, were converted and connected to the new sewer by their owners. Grants of £20 or half the sum of the cost of a complete connection, whichever is the least; or grants of up to £10 for connection of a water closet only where the Council have themselves reconnected the sink wastes free of charge, have been paid to owners. During the year 44 such grants were authorised for payment by the Council. There are still 205 pail closets and 28 vault closets being used in the town area.

## Conservancy.

The weekly collection of soil, from every premise having a pail closet, has been carried out by Contract. Means of disposal was to farm land and/or to small pits on a site owned by the Council and situated well outside the town area.

Vaults and cesspools were emptied, as required, by contract and as a free service to the occupiers. The number of vaults and cesspools emptied in this way was as follows:-

Cesspools	...	...	...	54
Vaults	...	...	...	23

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The collection of refuse is carried out on a weekly basis and covers the whole district except for approximately 12 properties which, because of their extreme isolation from the collection routes, cannot be accommodated. The collection is direct from the houses and where possible rear collections are made. The type of vehicle used was a "Karrier" side loading, rear tipping vehicle of 12 cubic yards capacity, manned by a Driver-loader and 3 loaders.

Provision is made for the collection of Trade Refuse at a fixed quarterly charge which varies with the number of bins collected from each premise.

The means of disposal of refuse is by semi-controlled tipping at a disused pit outside the built-up area of the town. One member of the vehicle crew carries out tip maintenance on  $2\frac{1}{2}$  days in every week.

Regular inspections of the tip were made and periodic treatments carried out by the rodent operator to destroy rats.



HOUSING.

Slum Clearance.

As a result of the housing survey in 1955 it was considered that 140 houses were unfit for human habitation and should be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Acts over a period of six years.

The following table summarises action taken during the year:-

Number of defects remedied by informal action	...	...	...	75
Number of demolition orders made during the year	...	...	...	24
Number of closing orders made during the year	...	...	...	1
Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure				19
Number of families re-housed	...	...	...	19

The Public Local Inquiry was held by the Ministry's Inspector into the "St. Mary's Row, Thetford, Clearance Areas Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957. The Compulsory Purchase Order comprising 18 houses and a bakehouse and certain other adjoining land was subsequently confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Housing Act, 1949 - Improvement Grants.

Few owners took advantage of the facilities provided under the above Act to make applications to the Council for grant aid to improve their houses. The usual improvements covered by the grants were for the installation of baths, sinks, hot and cold water supply, water closets, drainage, proper ventilation and facilities for the storage of food. 4 only applications were made. The grant is conditional upon the house being brought into a good state of repair and to that end detailed inspections of each house were made and full schedules of the works required were prepared and forwarded to the owners concerned.

The total of grant aid paid to applicants during the year amounted to £305.

Number of new houses erected and occupied was as follows:-

Private Dwellings	...	...	...	...	8
Council Houses	...	...	...	...	16



## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following table summarises the inspections made during the year by your Public Health Inspector:-

Description	Inspections	Informal notices	No. abated.
Drainage of Premises	216	33	33
Survey of house drainage for connection to new sewer	142	-	-
General Nuisances	178	85	77
Infectious Diseases	4	-	-
Rats and Mice	See Section "Damage by Pests Act, 1949"		
Dangerous Structures	18	6	6
Verminous and filthy premises	28	8	8
Housing Investigations (re application for Council Houses)	5	-	-
Housing General	236	See Section "Housing".	
Factories	166	7	7
Bakehouses	14	1	1
Butchers Shops	73	11	11
Food Shops and Premises	112	23	23
Restaurants and Cafes	26	3	3
Fried Fish Shops	10	-	-
Ice-Cream Premises	43	-	-
Milk Stores	17	-	-
Market Stalls	84	4	4
Public Houses...	14	-	-
Marine Store Dealers	6	-	-
Slaughterhouses	340	6	6

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The Council employ one man on a part-time basis for the destruction of rats and mice. The Rodent Operator attended a Refresher Course arranged by the Ministry's Infestation Control Division which was intended to keep operators up to date in methods of rodent control and to enliven their interest in the work.

The undermentioned inspections and course of treatments have been carried out in accordance with the provisions of the above Act which states that - "It will be the duty of every Local Authority to take such steps as may be necessary to secure as far as is practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice."

It will be noted that every dwelling, business premise, farm, allotment - in fact every property within the Borough boundary - received at least one visit during the year.

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				Agri-cultural.
	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses (Inc. Council Houses) (2)	All other (including Business Premises) (3)	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3. (4)	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	20	1546	285	1851	23
11. Number of properties inspected as a result of					
(a) Notification	-	44	11	55	-
(b) Survey under the Act	20	1502	274	1796	23
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect.11) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats (Major)	3	-	-	3	-
(a) Rats (Minor)	8	111	18	137	5
(b) Mice (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Mice (Minor)	-	3	4	7	-
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect.1V) treated by the L.A.	11	114	13	138	-
VI. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	6	6	5
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance treatment for rats in sewers.	All new sewers in the town were test baited.in 1957 No takes of prebait were observed over a period of 7 days, and it was recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Infestation Control Division) that no further test is necessary until December, 1959, when a fully representative and prolonged test bait be carried out. In the meantime Vertical Block Control methods are recommended if any surface infestation found is suspected of having connection with adjacent sewers.				

Note: The above figures in each case relate to the number of properties inspected and not to the number of inspections, infestations or treatments at each property.



FOOD INSPECTION.

(i) Milk Supply.

Milk Distribution has been satisfactory. Regular inspections of all vehicles used in the area for the distribution of milk have been made to ensure that cleanliness was observed by personnel to prevent contamination of milk in transit.

Since the coming into operation of the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order all milk retailed in the Borough has had to be Designated Milk.

There are four registered distributors of milk in the District, two of whom hold Dealers Licences to retail "Pasteurised" and "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" Milk; one holds licences to retail "Tuberculin Tested", "Pasteurised" and "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" Milks; and one has a Supplementary licence to retail "Pasteurised" and "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" Milk. All supplies of milk are obtained from outside the district.

(ii) Meat and Other Foods.

A considerable quantity of meat and other foods were examined during the year resulting in the following list of foods being condemned and destroyed as unfit for human consumption:-

Tomato Puree	...	...	...	...	...	401 x 5 kilo cans.
Tinned Peaches	..	...	...	...	...	693 x 5 kilo cans.
Tinned Meat	...	...	...	...	...	47 lbs.
Various other tinned foods	..	...	...	...	...	128 tins.

The method of disposal of condemned food was by incineration carried out mainly at the Corporation tip.

MEAT.

Slaughterhouses.

The two private slaughterhouses licenced in 1954 for a period of five years continued to serve three of the six butchers shops in the area. The three butchers who do not kill for themselves obtain their meat supplies from outside the Borough area.

One slaughterhouse has been approved as a Deadweight Certification Centre by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food where pigs only may be presented by producers and certified as eligible for the guarantee payments under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. Your Public Health Inspector is the appointed Certifying Officer for which a fee is payable to the Council.

417 pigs were weighed and certified as eligible for the guarantee payment under the Scheme.

Although the number of animals killed has not been large, some 340 visits have been paid to the slaughterhouses necessitated by the frequency of slaughtering in small quantities; 42 of these visits were for Sunday slaughtering.

The general quality of the animals inspected at the slaughterhouses has been good, mainly because the butchers have been able to select the animals at markets, and have not been forced to take the first that comes. The total weight of fresh meat and offal condemned as unsound and unfit for food was as follows:-

All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci		Tuberculosis Only	
Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat
613 lbs.	14 lbs.	38 lbs.	301 lbs.



Slaughterhouses (Cont'd.)

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed	255	-	1	370	764	-
Number inspected	255	-	1	370	764	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis &amp; Cysticerci</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	35	-	-	8	39	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	13.73%	-	-	2.16%	5.10%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	21	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.47%	-	-	-	2.70%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Food Premises.

The legislation in the form of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, came into operation on the 1st January, 1956 and gave added powers to securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in the handling and wrapping of food. Briefly the Regulations dealt with the requirements relating to (1) persons engaged in handling food; (2) Food premises, including facilities for personal cleanliness, washing of food and equipment, provision of sinks and wash hand basins with supplies of hot and cold water, and for the general good construction and repair and cleanliness of the structure of food rooms; and (3) the requirements relating to stalls, and the transport and handling of meat, plus many other provisions connected with the supply of clean food.

Regular inspections were made at all the food businesses in the district when advice was given and where necessary letters were sent requesting certain works to bring the premises up to the standards required. There were no prosecutions.

In addition to the personal approach on the subject of clean food, Abstracts of the requirements of the Regulations, together with posters to bring the attention of food traders and all persons handling food to the importance of preventing contamination of food by flies, dirt, infected hands etc., were sent to all occupiers of food premises.

It is again emphasised that the general public can help to a great extent in the clean food campaign by complaining at food premises concerned of any unhygienic practices they may notice such as blowing into paper bags; licking fingers when picking up wrapping paper; or handling food with dirty hands and nails; wearing dirty protective clothing, smoking in rooms where open food is kept.

The number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows:-

- (1) For the purpose of "the preparation of fish by any process of cooking, for sale for human consumption" . . . . . 2
- (2) For the purpose of the "sale of Ice-Cream" .. . . . 13
- (3) For the purpose of "the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale for human consumption including the preparation of meat by any process of cooking . . . . . 6

The number of food premises in the area by type of business is as follows:-

Type of Business	No.
Cafes, Restaurants . . . . .	18
Greengrocers . . . . .	16
Grocers . . . . .	20
Confectionery, Cakes etc. . . . .	25
Public Houses . . . . .	16
Fried Fish Shops . . . . .	2
Wet Fish Shops . . . . .	4
Bakehouses . . . . .	2
General Stores . . . . .	11
Butchers Shops . . . . .	6
Sale of Ice-Cream . . . . .	13

Ice-Cream.

There are 13 premises registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale only of Ice-Cream. In all cases the Ice-Cream is sold as wrapped.

Samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological examination and the reports received showed the samples to be graded as under:-

Grade I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Grade II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948.

Part I of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (Including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	41	97	5	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	17	63	2	-
Total	59	166	7	-



FACTORIES ACT, 1937 & 1948.

Part I of the Act (Cont'd)

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	14	14	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork	3	3	-	-	-
Total	20	20	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel Making, etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	-	-	-	-

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient Servant,

R. C. R. ROBINSON,

Public Health Inspector.

APPENDIX.

Lincolne Sutton & Wood,  
Analytical and Consulting Chemists,  
Clarence House,  
6, Clarence Road,  
Norwich.

Cert. No. 990.I

19th February, 1958.

Lab. No. 6498/W

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Sample received 4th February, 1958.

Marked Thetford Public Supply from reservoir at Waterworks.

Appearance when received clear.

Nature of Deposit nil.

Colour nil.

Odour nil.

Reaction faintly alkaline pH 7.7 Taste satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.08	Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> :	
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.03	Total	250
Nitrate nitrogen	8.5	Carbonate (temporary)	165
Nitrite nitrogen	nil	Non-carbonate (permanent)	85
Chlorine as chlorides	20	Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	165
Oxygen absorbed (4 hr., 27° C.)	0.38	Free carbon dioxide	30.5
		Total solids (at 180° C.)	350
		Iron (total)	nil
		Metals in solution other than iron	- nil

OPINION.

This analysis agrees satisfactorily with the last (our Cert. No.84.1). The organic quality of the water is good and there is no suggestion of pollution. The total hardness is just over 17° Clark, and the reaction of the water is on the alkaline side of neutrality, as is desirable. Metallic contamination was absent and the appearance, odour and taste of the water were all satisfactory. In our opinion this water is very suitable for drinking and general purposes.

(Signed) Lincolne Sutton and Wood.

Lincolne Sutton and Wood,  
Analytical and Consulting Chemists,  
Clarence House,  
6, Clarence Road,  
Norwich.

Cert. No. 33.K.  
Lab. No. 7626/W

12th October, 1958.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample received 2nd October, 1958.

Marked No.2 Bore, Thetford B.C.

Appearance when received clear.

Nature of Deposit nil.

Colour nil. Odour nil.

Reaction neutral pH 7.1 Taste satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen negligible trace.	Hardness as $\text{CaCO}_3$
Albuminoid nitrogen 0.01.	Total 205
Nitrate nitrogen nil.	Carbonate (temporary) 180
Nitrite nitrogen nil.	Non-carbonate (permanent) 25
Chlorine as chlorides 12.	Alkinity as $\text{CaCO}_3$ 180
Oxygen absorbed (4 hr., $27^\circ \text{C}$ ) 0.30.	Free carbon dioxide 21.
	Total solids (at $180^\circ \text{C}$ ) 295
	Iron (total) nil.
	Metals in solution other than iron - nil.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

Number of colonies developing per ml. in 48 hours at  $37^\circ \text{C}$ . nil.

Presumptive coliform organisms - Probable Number per 100 ml. nil.

B. Coli Type 1 ("Faecal") -

OPINION.

This water is of very good organic quality and the chemical analysis shows no evidence of pollution. It is also of excellent bacteriological quality. The total hardness is approximately  $14^\circ \text{Clark}$  and the free carbonic acid is not high so that corrosive action on metals is not to be expected.

The appearance, odour and taste of the water are all satisfactory and it is free from metallic contamination. In our opinion this water is well adapted to the purposes of a public supply.

for Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Signed: E.P. Underwood.





